WASHINGTON CITY.

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THE TARIFF DISCUSSION.—ARE THE AGRICUL

TURISTS TO BE EXCLUDED! We think it a little remarkable that a certain class of public journals confine their complaints about "hard times" and the depression which prevails in the general industry of the country exclusively to ertain great branches of manufactures. A very large majority of the American people are employed in agricultural pursuits. This class constitute the chief consumers, and, of course, pay a large proportion of all the revenues collected by the federa tressury. We have a habit in this democratic coun try of awarding special interest and sympathy to prominent business men, particularly those who invest their capital in large corporations, of whatever kind. The principle which controls us in this respect is correctly stated by saying that money is more commanding and powerful than men. It has been a prominent feature of American politics, originating with Mr. Alexander Hamilton, that money should be recognised not only as entitled to special protection, but also as a positive element in the government. He advocated the establishment of the Bank of the United States, and called it in his first great report on finance and revenue a "political machine," intended to win over to the new republic the allegiance of the money classes, and, through them, the great mercantile interests which it was thought would be dependent upon them. Mr. Hamilton not only avowed these doctrines, but recommended the enactment of protective laws with the express intention of aiding, by such legislation, the manufacturing industry of the country. He was candid enough to say that protection to one class was a tax upon another; that, while manufacturers were receiving benefits in that way, the great primary labor of agriculture would have to foot the bills. Mr. Hamilton was told that it was a dangerous principle to introduce into the government—that of charging indirectly one set of men to put money into the hands of another. He answered that the agriculturists the farmers constituted, and would always constitute, a large majority of the American people, and that they would have it in their power at any time, to repeal such laws, and thereby produce equality of burdens under the government. He acknowledged that direct bounties to manufacturers would, on many accounts, be preferable to protective laws; because they would be more economical and less onerous upon the producing and consuming

We bring these historical incidents before the country, not for the purpose of discussing the question of protection, but to show that the great agricultural interests—the great producing and consuming population of the United States-are never mentioned or thought of in periods of depression like the present. Cities are far more talked about and consulted in reference to political affairs than the people of the country, who are five to one in point of numbers. We hear much of Paris, and but little of France. London and Vienna constitute, in the minds of the world, the great governments of England and Austria. Our business reports are all from Manchester, Leeds, and Liverpool; from Lyons. Marseilles and Bordeaux ; from Lowell, Lynn, Prov idence and Pittsburg; from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Mobile, and New Orleans. If these great centres of manufactures and erce flourish, all is well. If they meet disasters through the vicissitudes of trade : if their shipping is unemployed, and their capital brings them meagre dividends, Congress is besieged for special legislation in their behalf. We do not disregtion, whether the present system of revenue is adequate to the wants of the treasury? we intend only to point out the remarkable fact that those who demand special aid wholly ignore the very existence of the agricultural classes.

Granting that present laws on the subject of im posts are defective, and that additional taxes should be imposed, we submit in all candor to the American people whether it is wise or just that subsequent legislation thereon should be directed so as to se cure special benefits to the minority at the cost of the majority? The subject of taxation has lost none of its importance. It should not be considered as a partisan question, much less determined with refer nce to the welfare of peculiar interests.

We do not doubt the existence throughout the whole country of considerable embarrassment, extending alike to all classes and occupations to the farmer as well as the manufacturer, to the merchant and the laborer. A little reflection will show that in respect to these various interests, they are all alike charged with the misfortunes of the times; and that, in arranging laws affecting all, they are equally entitled to be heard and heeded. It is not those classes that command the money, the telegraph, and the press that should be specially considered. They are better represented in the discussions of the day, they have more facilities for publishing their complaints and petitions, they are more powerfully endorsed by political influence, they emoloy more ingenious advocates and pay them better but they are not more severely tried by the recent and existing revulsion, and are less in numbers and production than the great agricultural interests, whose labor they would fax and whose legitimate

We repeat, in uttering these suggestions, it is not our purpose to discuss the questions of political economy involved in the present revenue laws. We desire only to call public attention to the general subject, and to point out the objectionable ma in which it has been presented to the country by the opposition journals. When the matter is considered, it should be by the whole people, by all classes who are interested in its final settlement. We want no snap judgments—no legislation in the midst of the storm to govern us in the succeeding calm. It may be well in the hour of peril to put the ship under short sail; but when the gale subsides, a good com-mander will again crowd on the canvas. Vicissitudes in business are very opportune seasons for interest-interest-

ed parties to seck special legislation in their own behalf; but a nation is not wise that falls into such traps, however plausible or pressing may be the raps, however plausible or pre-reasons urged for their enslavement.

We have a private despatch from a very reliable centleman at Indianapolis saying that we have caried the democratic State ticket in Indiana by a maority of about fifteen hundred. This result, if our correspondent is correct, is highly gratifying. Intiana commenced her work on the Kaasas-Nebraska law by the entire overthrow of the democratic party, not leaving us even a single member of Congress. We are not now made very rich in representatives from that State, but, if the popular majority on the the sen eneral ticket is with us, with the few persons reurned to the 36th Congress on our side, and the total loss of the Kansas excitement to the opposition, we may calculate upon an early and complete scendency of the democracy of Indiana. The elenents combined against us were very powerful. They had the advantage of the recent divisions in our own ranks in regard to the admission of Kansas, which they availed themselves of to the fullest exent, and now acknowledge that their triumph was used upon them. A little time will be sufficient to onvince all dispassionate men that the tenures by which the republicans hold office are to be found in our divisions. We want no better proof of this than their own changing platforms.

In Ohio we have elected, it is believed, eight memers of Congress, and, if reports are true, have lost something on the general vote of last year. This is not as well as we could have hoped, though, in view of the stampede in Pennsylvania, it is a most satisfactory result. Ohio met the Kansas law of 1854 by the election of twenty-one opposition members of longress, and by a popular majority in the State on the same side almost countless. Pennsylvania, too, ecorded a powerful and crushing vote against us in hat year; but recovered the next, and in 1856 gave er electoral support to Mr. Buchanan.

It is manifest to the least reflecting mind, that ince the republicans organized their anti-slavery party and maintained that there was a concerted effort n the part of the "slave-oligarchy" to overrun all the common territories of the Union, there has been in the northern States a large class of unsettled opinion, which has thrown its weight first to one party and then to the other. In moments f great excitement the sectional men have secured complete ascendency. But the truth will by-andby work its way to light, and those who have been leceived will come back into the democratic fold. There is no earthly basis upon which to sustain an upright public sentiment in the republican organizaion. Its hostility to slavery is a mere trick of the nanagers. They know that the general politics of the country can have no effect upon that institution ; and we give the great masses of their men credit for sufficient sagacity to discover this fact. There is, to be sure, a good deal of hereditary prejudice against the democratic party, and a large number of persons who care nothing for any organization; and this latter influence may be counted against us as the circumstances of the day shall promise our de-

The police records of Paris contain a report that wo sets of thieves found themselves face to face on he premises of an absent banker, and the one supposing that the other came to defend the treasure opened a terrific war for its possession. The struggle was a fierce and bloody one, resulting in the "sudden death" of about half of each gang, when they discovered the nature of the encounter, and that both parties were in pursuit of the same common plunler. An armistice was declared; the robbers divided the booty amongst them, and found, to their great satisfaction, that, after deducting the deaths, hey had come into the possession of just what either gang would have acquired had they been alone n the robbery. It has occurred to us, while reflecting upon the past quarrels between the republicans and know-nothings, which have resulted n sad loss to both interests, that they are now prety much in the condition of the Paris villains. The pursuit of plunder was able to bring them together at last, and the survivors are, perhaps, about as well rewarded as they would have been before their osses. How they are to escape the police of the popular mind hereafter is another matter. It is not heir first offence, and we greatly fear will not be their last.

SUCCESS OF LIEUT. GILLIS'S ASTRONOMICAL EXPEDITION

[From the Panama Star, Oct. 3.]

We are gratified to inform our readers that when the We are gratual to inform our readers that when the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer New Granada passed Payta on the 16th ult. Lieut. James M. Gillis, U. S. N., member of the Smithsonian Institution, was there, having satisfactorily completed his observations of the total eclipse of the sun on the 7th ult.

was there, having satisfactorily completed his observations of the total eclipse of the sun on the 7th ult.

In order to obtain an advantageous position, he proceeded to a point elevated one thousand feet from the
level of the sea, and about two hundred miles distant
from the above-named port. As the object of his visit
to the coast was solely for the purpose of making these
observations, we trust the public will be favored with a
minute report of the result, which we are confident will,
from the pen of that intelligent and scientific gentleman,
he exceedingly interesting and instructive.

It was the intention of Lieut. Gillis to proceed by the
first steamer south to Lima, where he will remain a short
time, and perhaps continue his voyage to Chile.

Although astronomers were expected to arrive from
France and England, it seems that no other was present
on this interesting occasion, except Mr. Maester, a German astronomer from Santiago, sent to join Lieut. Gillis by the government of Chile.

ARMY NOTICE.—OFFICIAL.

Special Orders, Headquarters of the Army, No. 132. New York, October 13, 1858.

(Extract.) I.—Officers belonging to the department of Texas now absent therefrom, who, under existing orders, would have to proceed to join their stations on the 1st of November proximo, will await, at their present address, orders to go out with recruits.

ut with recruits.

By command of Brevet Lieut. General Scott:
IRVIN McDOWELL,

A collision occurred near Newport, Rhode Island, in Narragansett bay, on the night of the 12th instant, between the steamer Empire State and sloop Exchange, of Dartmouth, through the mismanagement of the latter. The sloop was cut in two. The captain was knocked overboard, and probably lost, though he may possibly have reached the shore. The rest of the crew were rescoed by boats from the Empire State, which remained alongside the wreck more than an hour. The night was cloudy and very dark.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

been ascertained in all except the twenty-fourth distr There are still hopes of the election of James L. Gi So far as received the result is as follows:

J. L. Gillis, D. ... 500 maj. 200 mai.

The counties to hear from are Venango, Warren McKean, and Forrest, which, in 1856, gave an opposi-tion majority of 1,159.

The opposition in the lower branch of the legislature will be large—the democrats not having elected more than one-third of the members. The Harrisburg Patriot claims that there will be a democratic majority of one in

The Cincinnati Enquirer of Friday morning claims the fifteenth (Burns's) are, however, very close, and it is possible that the result will not be ascertained until the polls have been formally compared. The former is claim-ed by the republicans by lifteen majority.

INDIANA

We were favored with a private despatch yesterday from a reliable source at Indianapolis, saying that the democratic State ticket was probably elected by fifteen hundred majority. We have also seen a despatch from Judge Niblack's district, announcing his re-election by over one thousand majority. The congressional delegation, with the information before us, will stand as follows:

lst District.—Wm. E. Niblack, democrat, re-elected.

2d "Wm. H. English, "

3d "W. M. Dunn, opposition.

4th "W. S. Holman, democrat.

5th "David Kilgore, opposition, re-elected. A. G. Porter,

John G. Davis, anti-Lecompton, re-elected James Wilson, opposition Schuyler Colfax, ... Charles Case, John U. Pettit,

The election for members of Congress in South Carolina resulted in the re-election of all the present members without opposition, except Col. J. L. Orr, who declined. His successor is Col. John D. Ashmore.

KANSAS.

The Leavenworth Herald of the 9th brings us the returns of the election in several counties of this Territory. In Leavenworth county the republican members of the legislature are elected by an average majority of 200—the vote of the highest candidates on each side being 1,142 and 924. In Atchison county the republicans are defeated by an average of 112 majority. In Jefferson county an independent democratic candidate is elected. Doniphan gives 38 democratic majority, but it is supposed that one of the five members elected to the legislature is a republican. Douglas county Lawrence gives posed that one of the five members elected to the legisla-ture is a republican. Douglas county Lawrence) gives the republicans 500 majority. Lykins county elects re-publicans. Lawrenworth City has been designated as the county seat of Leavenworth county, Atchison of Atchi-son county, Oskaloosa of Jefferson, Lawrence of Doug-las, and Olathe of Johnson. The Lawrence of Doug-lasy and the conservative party in that county has been defeated, but the vote polled in their favor proves that great and radical changes are taking place.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Kansas Affairs.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 16.—The latest intelligence from Kansas states that the central committee have called a free State delegate convention at Lawrence for November 10th, for the purpose of discussing various questions connected with the present political organizations of the Territory, to determine the true policy of the party, and to consider the question of a speedy admission of Karsas into the Union as a free State.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 16 .- The returns thus far inditate the election of the democratic State ticket by from 1,000 to 5,000 majority. The opposition will probably have a small majority in the legislature.

CINCINNATI, October 16.—The republicans have a ma-prity in the State of about 15,000. In the congres-onal delegation the republicans have made a net gain

The Vellow Pever at New Orleans and Mobile NEW OBLEARS, Oct. 16.—The Howard Association an-nounce that for the past week the epidemic shows no abatement of virulence, being fed by the daily arrivals of trangers and unacclimated.

E. F. SCHMIDT, President. Monnz, Oct. 16. Notice.—Absentees having commenced returning to Mobile, the executive committee of the "Can't Get Away Club," the Samaritan Society and the Relief Club of the Young Men's Christian Association of Mobile, upon consideration of the state of the mated persons now absent from the city not to return until after due notice of frost. By order of the respective committees aforesaid :

W H REDWOOD President Can't Get Away Club. DANIEL WHEELER, T. A. HAMILTON, President Relief Club Y. M. C. A.

Great Rowing Match between Chicago and

Dernoir, Oct. 15.—A great rowing match between the Metropolitan Boat Club, of Chicago, and the Shakspeare Club, of Toronto, C. W., for a purse of \$1,000, came off on our river to-day, after having been postponed from time to time since the 6th inst. The boats were each manned by four men; distance, 2‡ miles and return. The race was won by the Canadians; time, 42 minutes. The Chicago Club's boat was swamped on the home stretch, when half a mile from the starting point. The race at-tracted many visitors from other cities.

BRUNSWICK, (Me.,) Oct. 15.—Parker Cleveland, Prof. Chemistry and Mineralogy in Bowdoin College, died this morning, aged seventy-nine. The funeral of Prof. Cleveland takes place next Tuesday. The bells were tolled to-day, flags hung at half-mast, and the buildings lraped in mourning as a mark of respect to his men

The Yellow Fever.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 15.—There were eight deaths yesterday in this city, including two from the yellow fever. New ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—There were fifty-two deaths

Markets.

Baltimore, Oct. 16.—Flour, Ohio, \$5 25; Howard street \$5 37‡. Wheat is steady—white, \$1 25 a \$1 45; red, \$1 15 a \$1 22. Corn, white, 78 a 80 cents; yellow, 88 a 90 cents, Whiskey is dull at 22 a 22‡ cents. Pro-visions are quiet.

During the month of September forty-five sailing vessels and eight steamers have arrived at New York, bringing passengers from foreign ports. The whole number of passengers was—aliens, 7,135; citizens, 675. In September, 1857, the arrivals were—aliens, 19,326; citizens, 861. During the present month, to the 12th inclusive, eleven vessels have arrived, bringing 133 cabin, and 2,622 steerage passengers. The total number of arrivals, thus far, this year, is less than half the number during the corresponding period of 1857.

According to an official table comprising eighteen of the States, it appears that North Carolina pays less tax, per capita, than either of her sister States, it being only fifty-two cents for each individual annually; while the tax of the State of Maine, the highest in the list, amounts to 35 per head. The whole eighteen States, with a population of 14,569,722, pay annually \$23,055,129—being an average of \$1 724 each.

Mr. De Sauty telegraphs that no signats passed over

Mr. De Sauty telegraphs that no signats passed of the cable either on Saturday or Monday. Mr. Lun-the operator despatched from England, has arrived at John's, and will leave immediately for Trinity Bay.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. New York, (Friday night,

New York, (Friday night.)

October 15, 1858.

In despair of a democratic nomination, notwithstanding the promises of Mr. Busteed (better known as Dick Busteed) and of Alderman Brailey, Horace F. Clark has published a manifesto accepting a stump nomination from the aforeasid Dick and Alderman, in which he defines his position; and, while every honest man must admit that he pleads guilty to every charge which his democratic constituents and the democratic party have brought against him, with the unblushing effrontery for which he is eminently distinguished, he actually plumes himself upon his infamy, and claims credit for his treachery.

The patriotic Horace accepts the nomination from Dick and another, although "almost every personal inducement (does he include Nicaragua contracts?) is against his acceptance," for no other reason that I can see than because he believes that his doing so is the only means of preventing the overthrow of "our system of government." Since the days of Curtius there never was such a self-sacrificing patriot as Horace F. Clark. His constituents, in the proportion of two thousand to one, tell him in the clearest and most unmistakable language that, having once trusted him and found him faithless, having elected him to serve the democratic party and adhere to democratic principles, and having found that he betrayed that cause, violated those principles, and acted throughout in concert with the sworn enemies of democracy, they contemptuously reject him, and scout the idea of re-electing him, from the belief that he is an enemy to their party, the more contemptible because he pretends to be a friend, and mouth about "honesty" and "conscience," when they know that "self" and "self-interest" are his only motives. Out of the mass of his constituents two alone are induced to advocate his re-election openly, and these are the twice or thrice-before-mentioned Dick and Alderman Bradley. Horace, careless of the hootings and hisses of his constituents, and the jeers of the public, regardless of the

(the North) may despair of "acquiring" the position to which she is entitled.

A persistent effort is being made by Messrs. Busteed and Bradley to create disturbance in the congressional nominating convention of the 8th district. Another meeting was held last night, but no decision was made. Clark got one vote. James Gordon Bennett, of the Herald, got six. The convention meets again on Tuesday. Mr. Busteed shuffled, and dodged, and ranted, proposed insolent resolutions, and did everything that his bump of artful-dodgeativeness could suggest to make a serious muss. But he failed, and will continue to fail so long as men like Isaac Bell, jr., and Samuel F. Butterworth are members of the convention.

A few straggling republicans and know-nothings, claiming to represent their respective parties, met last night, quite late, in Brooklyn, and agreed to fuse, on the understanding that the black republicans get the congressman and county clerk, and the know-nothings the rest of the county officers. The "straight-outs" of both parties are furious, and repudiate the fusion in the most indignant manner. The Americans have already met, and, at the

furious, and repudiate the fusion in the most indignant manner. The Americans have already met, and, at the suggestion of E. O. Perrin, late of Kansas, have resolved to make an American nomination in spite of fusion. The probabilities are that, in the second district, five tickets will be run: regular democratic, (Taylor,) bolting democratic, (Letchfield,) fusion, (Humphreys,) independent American, and independent republican. In this embarras de richesse, I think the regular democratic nominee is practic certain of complete success.

The fusionists in New York are hard at work. They have partially agreed in the 6th district, and nominated Mr. McCurdy, a very black-republican. Things are beginning, however, "to look flickerty." The Americans begin to see that cheating is going on to a great extent, and the probabilities are that there will be a general break up and many bloody noses before long. As a specimen of the way things are managed at these Robert Macaire gatherings, I cut the following short extract from the Evening Post's (rep.) report of a "conference committee" held last night;

committee" held last night;

"The apportionment of the other offices proceeded in the name temper, the point of difficulty appearing to be that Mr. Dana and other gentlemen of the republican committee were supposed to have catcused the action of the committee with outsiders, wherefore a determination was manifected to oversturn their programme. When the question came up on the supervisorship, the republican claim for this was urged by Mr. Dana, against the special desire of the Americans, who have no representation in that board. The thing was carried in favor of the republicans barely upon the plea that the previous award of county there had gone for the Americans. No sooner was this attained, however, than Mr. Dana saw his mistake, and where he had been adroity outwitted by the Americans, since it became their turn to have the next office on the list, that of district attorney, precisely that for which Mr. Dana had played his points from the first. He took the floor, therefore, and begged this offices also, in the face of a general demand that it be given by acclamation and of right to the office party. He urged that this office was more particularly desirable to him and his republican friends than all the rest, and when the general exclamations against his demand showed that it would dot be so disposed of, he begged that the late assistant district attorney, whose qualifications for office he culogised, might have the American nomination."

have the American nomination."

When the republicans found that they could not gain their point they ran away—that is, as many as were allowed to get out of the room by the Americans. It was altogether a most amusing and characteristic scene, as I have heard it described.

The demonstrate of the country o

have heard it described.

The democratic judiciary nominating convention met last night, and nominated Nelson J. Waterbury for district attorney, and James Moncrief for judge of the su-

rict attorney, and preme court.

The money market is unchanged in every particular. The foreign exchange market for the Arago and Hammonia to-morrow is very dull. Leading drawers have said a few sterling bills at 109½ a 110. There were said a few sterling bills at 109½ a 10. There were said a few sterling bills at 109½ a 10. There were said a few sterling bills at 109½ a 10. sold a few sterling bills at 109½ a 110. There were large sales at the first stock board this morning, and prices were a shade less firm for some of the fancies.

Under the authoritative unnouncement that the Col-ins steamers have not been sold to the Nicaragua Transit Company, Pacific Mail and Panama advanced and were firm. State stocks, the best railroad bonds, and bank htm. State stocks, the best railroad bonds, and bank shares were in request at full prices. At the second board the market was weaker. Pacific Mail fell \(\frac{1}{2}\); Erie, \(\frac{1}{2}\); Reading \(\frac{1}{2}\); Mich. Southern \(\frac{1}{2}\); Galena and Chicago, \(\frac{1}{2}\); Cloveland and Toledo \(\frac{1}{2}\), Chicago and Rock Island \(\frac{1}{2}\). The following were the closing prices:

Off'd, Ask'd,	Off d. Ask:
Indiana State 5's 9014	Mich. S. & N. I R 24 24
Tennessee 6's 923 93	Mich. S. Guarantied. , 51% 51
Virginia 6's 93% 93%	
Missouri 0's 8716 8736	litinois Central R 80 80
Louisiana State 6'	Galena & Chicago 8214 82
Canton Company 1934 20	Cleveland & Tol. R 34 % 34
Cumberland Coal 1934 20	Chicago & Rock 1 65% 65
N. Y. Central Railroad, 84 84 16	Milwaukie & Miss16 16
fludson River R. R 28 284	
Harlem Railroad 1234 1234	
Reading Railroad 50% 51	Pacific Mail 105 105
Michigan Central 56 56 4	
firie Bonds, 1875 8314 -	N. Y. Central 7's 104 106
Flour was quite dull, i	

higher. Beef was steady. Cotton was easier and tended downwards. The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at the port of New York for the week and since January 1st:

1,257,583 Intered at the port...... Thrown on the market.... \$1,188,278 \$779,313 832,760 \$83,985,578 78,791,157 The business of the sub-treasury to-day was as follows: Total receipts.
Of which from customs.
Total payments.
California drafts. \$120,623 05

THE YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.

ADSUM.

The New Orleans Crescent furnishes the following tabular statement of the progress of the yellow fever in that city. It will be seen that there was an increase of ten fatal cases during the last week, showing that the fever

	SOME.					ever.	Other dis	. 7
1-	Week	endin	g June	27		2	128	195
1,	Do	do		4			134	
33	Do	do		11		9	139	
r	Do	do				AUTO-CONTRACTOR	107	100
39	Do	do		25		5	162	
of	Do	do	Aug.	100 Pt - 100 Pt - 1		0	120	100
	Do	do	Aug		14	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	166	00
y	Do	do	Aug.		28		171	19
0	Do	do	Aug.		31		165	
1	Do	do	Aug.		40		184	
	Do	do	Sept.		44		197	
g	Do	do	Sept.		47		164	
福	Do	do		19	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	30.00 to 50.00 to 50	168	
23	Do	do			- 44		175	
	Do	do			38		160	
層	Do	do	Oct.		39	2000000	147	2010
	A PROPERTY.		100 May 100 Ma	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	hs so far	050500		100

THE TIMES IN LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, (Ky.,) Oct. 13, 1858. Well! The comet is leaving us, preferring an erratic, indefinable course to the regular orbit career of the sun and the planets. So, too, we find a few democrats, careering off in clyptical, excentric paths, yet declaring that the President and the great democratic party of the Union are estray. But the comet has in no wise disturbed the harmony of the celestial firmanient, and, if democracy has in places suffered a partial eclipse from the vague wandering of a few politicians into uncertain paths, the great principles remain unharmed. The success of the overland mail alone will render the administration of Mr. Buchanan popular at the West, and it is a marked era in our national history.

Our Mechanics' Institute closes its annual exhibition to-night, with an address from W. L. Kelley, esq., as-

our national history.

Our Mechanics' Institute closes its annual exhibition to-night, with an address from W. L. Kelley, esq., assistant postmaster, a talented young man, who will do justice to the occasion. The exhibition has been a good one, and it has been well patronized. The Agricultural Fair was a pretty good local display, although rather tame compared with the exhibition by the United States Society at our grounds last year.

We have had quite a theatrical excitement here, caused by the new play of "Sybil," brought out by Miss Avonia Jones, and written, I believe, by Mr. John Savage, now of Washington. There is doubtless an analogy between the incidents of this play and the assassination (in 1825) of Col. Solomon P. Sharpe by Jeraboam O. Beauchamp to avenge a foul wrong done Beauchamp's wife before he married her. But this is only the foundation of the most thrilling drams of our day and time.

It so happens, however, that the surviving relatives of Col. Sharpe are personal friends of the editor of the Journal here, and are high in the mystic councils of his party. No sooner did he compliment the play, as to be performed that night, than there was a sensation. Governor Morchead telegraphed from Frankfort to "stop the representation," and a Col. Sharpe, jr., telegraphed that he would at once leave for Louisville, to avert this stain on the honor of his family. This was on Thursday, and, as it was currently reported that there would be an armed demonstration of opposition to the play, Miss Jones substituted the "Bride of Lammermoor." The house had been crowded, but half of the audience had no desire to witness Lucia, and retired.

That night, on did, there was a Consoil de Theure, Brother Prentice acting as Arch-Mediator, Col. Sharpe demanding that the play should be suppressed, and Mrs. Melinda Jones, in her way, pleading her daughter's right to play a drama based upon a historical event. Moreover, she said that it should be performed on Saturday night, and

Jones, in her way, pleading her daughter's right to play a drama based upon a historical event. Moreover, she said that it should be performed on Saturday night, and she was as good as her word. Of course the announce-ment created a sensation: Such a packed house never was seen here, and there must have been some apprehensions behind the scenes, for the stage manager looked as though his last hour had come and the poor fellow who presented "(fol Shares")

for the stage manager looked as though his last hour had come, and the poor fellow who personated "Col. Sharpe" seemed weak in the knees with fear. Miss Avonia performed her part faultlessly, as if unconscious that there was a single spectator. The play is replete with dramatic effect, and was well acted, yet there was a dead slence until Sybil presented a pistol at Col. Sharpe, her seducer, when there arose a yell of "kill him I "shoot him!" and from thenceforth there was no sympathy for Sharpe.

Of course, the play was thus brought before the public, and has filled the house night after night. Every incident of the event upon which it was based has been recalled, an edition of the confession of Jeraboam O. Beauchamp (executed for killing Sharpe) has been seld, and wherever Miss Jones roses beneforth, the public will in

champ (executed for killing Sharpe) has been seld, and wherever Miss Jones goes henceforth, the public will insist upon seeing her in Sybil?

Our Masonic friends have gone to Lexington to attend a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, at which 227 lodges are represented. The well-known and universally-esteemed Robert Morris has been elected Grand Master, and is a worthy successor to Henry Clay. The sword of another Grand Master is to be presented to the Grand Lodge to-morrow. It is the one worn and used at Tippecanoe by General Jo. Davies, who there fell with it in his hand.

Measures are being taken for the sale of the hall of the

In his hand.

Measures are being taken for the sale of the hall of the Grand Lodge at Lexington, and the removal of that body to Louisville, where there is a magnificent new Masonic Hall and good accommodations. We here all wish to see that accomplished, and it probably will be done.

O. BOURBON.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

COMPLETE LIST OF NAVAL OFFICERS CONNECTED

THE PARAGUAY FLEET.

Frigate Subine—Flag ship.—Flag Officer Wm. B. Shubrick, commander In-chief; Commander Thomas J. Page, fleet captain; Commander P. Drayton, aid to flag officer; Lieut. Wm. H. Murdaugh, flag lieutenant; Thomas J. Page, jr., secretary to flag officer; captain, H. A. Adams; lieutenants, M. Woodhull, Chas. S. McDonough, G. P. Welsh, W. Gibson, R. F. R. Lewis, L. H. Newman, and W. P. McCaun; fleet surgeon, James M. Green; passed assistant surgeon, J. F. Harrison; assistant surgeon, J. F. Steele; chaplain, J. Blake; brevet captain of marines, Robert Tansill; first lieutenant of do., C. A. Henderson; second lieutenant of do., T. S. Wilson; boatswain, P. Atkinson; gunner, James M. Cooper; carpenter, W. D. Jenkins;

gunner, James M. Cooper; carpenter, W. D. Jenkins; salimaker, John Joines. Armament, fifty guns. Sloop Preble.—Commander, Thornton A. Jenkins; lieutenants, A. Bryan, Robert D. Miner, K. Randolph Breese; passed assistant surgeon, J. Y. Taylor; purser, Wm. W. J. Kelley; second lieutenant marines, H. L. Ingraham; acting boatswain, H. P. Grace; acting guner, Joseph Swift; carpenter, J. G. Myers; sailmaker, D. C. Brayton. Armament, ten thirty-two pounders and

tenants, Charles W. Hays, J. B. Smith, A Pendergrast, and O. F. Stanton; purser, C. C. Juckson; assistant surgeon, E. R. Denby; second assistant engineer, William Roberts; third assistants do., J. McElmell, Thos. Cronin, and George H. Riley. Armament, two nine-inch guns. Stenner Adanta—Commander, Daniel B. Ridgely; lieutenants, John Downes, George H. Bien, J. R. Eggleston, and H. M. Garland; passed assistant surgeon, J. M. Browne; second assistant engineer, Thomas J. Jones; third assistants do., W. S. Thompson, E. B. Latch, and W. H. Glading. Armament, two nine-inch guns. Stenner Catedonia—Commander, Augustus L. Case; Heutenants, Wm. A. Webb, N. H. Vanzandt, Henry Wilson, and Edward P. McCrea; passed assistant surgeon, Washenants, Charles W. Hays, J. B. Smith, A Pendergr

and Edward P. McCrea; passed assistant surgeon, Washington Sherman; second assistant engineer, J. S. Albert, third assistants, G. F. Kutz, Z. K. Rind, and F. J. Lovthird assistants, G. F. Atta, Z. R. Inde, and F. J. Lov-ering. Armament, two bine-inch guns.

Brig Dolphin.—Commander, Charles Steedman; lieu-tenauts, L. Paulding, John V. McCullom, Charles W. Flusser, and E. P. Williams; assistant surgeon, A. L. Gibson. Armament, one nine-inch gun and two thirty-

two pounders.

Steamer Southern Star.—Commander, A. M. Pennock ileutenants, J. Wilkinson, J. H. Rochelle, B. E. Hand, and James A. Groer; assistant surgeon, John Vansant; first assistant engineer, A. Henderson; third assistants do., L. Campbell, O. H. Lackey, and R. A. Copeland.

do., L. Campbell, U. H. Lackey, and R. A. Copeland. Armament, two nine-inch guns.

Steamer Westernport.—Commander, Thomas T. Hunter; lieutenants, T. S. Phelps, J. Young, A. E. K. Benham, and Charles H. Cushman; purser, James K. Harwood; second assistant engineer, M. P. Jordan; third assistants do., George J. Barry, M. H. Plunkett, and Wilson K.

second assistant engineer, M. P. Jordan; third assistants do., George J. Barry, M. H. Plunkett, and Wilson K. Purse. Armament, two nine-inch guns.

Steamer Fulton.—Lieut. commanding, John J. Almy; lieutenants, Miles K. Warrington, J. B. Stewart, Robert Selden, and M. C. Campbell; purser, R. H. Clark; passed assistant surgeon, H. O. Mayo; first assistant engineer, Harman Newell; second do., J. A. Grier; third do., W. P. Burrow, J. P. Houston, and J. DeKrafft. Armament, four nine-inch guns.

Steamer Water Water.—Lieut. commanding, Robert B. Pegram; lieutenants, A. Barbot, D. A. Forrest, E. T. Spedden, and F. H. Baker; passed assistant surgeon, Chas. F. Falus; first assistant engineer, W. C. Wheeler; second assistant, R. W. McCleery; third assistants, R. B. H. Wharton, B. E. Chassain, and C. A. Chipley. Armament, one nine-inch gun.

Store Ship Supply.—Lieutenant commanding, Fabius Stanly: lieutenants, A. Reed, Jno. Kell, J. D. Blake, and J. H. Gillis; purser, Geo. W. Clarke; passed assistant ant surgeon, P. J. Howvitz. Armament, four guns.

Store Ship Release.—Lieutenant commanding, William A. Parker; lieutenants, T. S. Fillebrown and J. G. Maxwell; midshipman, G. S. Perkins. Armament, one gun.

Stemer M. W. Chapin.—Lieutenant commanding, Wm. Ronckendorff; lieutenants, Jas. E. Jouett, John Walters, and J. W. Dunniugton; acting master, A. F. Crossman; second assistant engineer, Ten Eyck Blies; third assistants, George D. Lining and E. L. Dick. Armament, one nine-inch gun.

Frigate St. Lawrence.—Flag officer, French Forrest; captain, J. B. Hull; lieutenants, P. U. Murphy, J. H. Parker, H. C. Blake, W. P. Buckner, J. G. Walker, W. H. Dana, and E. C. Potter; fleet surgeon, S. Barrington; passed assistant surgeon, George Peck; assistant surgeon, F. L. Galt; purser, C. W. Abbott; chaplain, M. R. Talbot; major marines, J. G. Reynolds; second

ientenant, A. W. Stark; midshipmen, R. L. Phythia R. R. Wallace, W. E. Evans, W. S. Shryock; boatswai Wm. Smith; gunner, Asa Curtis; carpenter, W.; aighton; sailmaker, George Thomas. Armament, for

guns.

Sloop Falmouth.—Commander, E. Farrand; lioutenant,
Ed. W. Rogers, W. W. Pollock, S. R. Franklin, George
Brown, and W. A. Kirkland; surgeon, J. J. Aberenthy;
assistant surgeon, W. M. Page; second lieutenant marines, C. A. Hebb; boatswain, E. B. Bell; gunner, F.
A. Cunningham; carpenter, Joint Stimpson; sailmaker,
John Wadsworth. Armament, twenty guns.

Brig Perry.—Lleutenant commanding, R. L. Tilghman,
lieutenants, W. T. Truxton, J. J. Cornwell, E. C. Grafton; passed assistant surgeon, J. W. B. Greenhow; midshipmen, T. K. Porter and W. N. Allen. Armament, six
guns and one nine-inch.

shipmen, T. K. Porter and W. N. Allen. Armament, singuns and one nine-inch.

Brig Bainbridg, (ordered from Africa to Brazil.)—Lieu
tenant commanding, Francis B. Renshaw; Bentenants
George A. Stevens, S. S. Bassett; acting master, A. Hop
kins; passed assistant surgeon, E. Wysham. Armament
six guns and one nine-inch. The steamer Harriet Lane is not included in the abist, as she belongs to the revenue service, and remain

under the charge of the officers of that branch of the

INTELLIGENCE FROM CENTRAL AMERICA

NICARAGUA.

The latest dates from San Juan del Norte are to the a instant, and from Granada to the 15th of Septembe. The new constitution of Nicaragua had been formally presented to the President, with addresses by the conmittee of assembly, and premulgated.

Ex President Rivas has addressed the following crooked letter to the editor of the New York Herald; which we have the president Rivas has addressed the following crooked letter to the editor of the New York Herald; which we

give entire as a matter of some interest to our reade "LEON, Nicaragua, August 19, 1858

"Leon, Nicaragua, August 19, 1858.

"Ene: When a journalist, through mistake, states in his editorials what is not true, imputing to a person acts which he has not committed, it is his duty to rectify his error, and the more so when the offended party claims it. This is the position which you hold towards myself in regard to a matter on which I shall now speak.

"In the translation which you made of the declaration or manifests which Gen. Thomas Martinez and Don Juan Rafael Mora, the one as President of Nicaragua, and the other of Costa Rica, addressed to the governments of France, Great Britain and Sardinia, asking 'their protection against the views which, in said document, are attributed to the government of the American Union, which has been published in your journal, my signature is made to appear, in the first position, as ex-Fresident of Nicaragua, by taking the name of the town of Rivas, where it was dated, for my surname, Rivas. As it is not desirable to me to permit so great an error to pass unnoticed, which is an offence to truth as well as to the dignity of its true authors, by putting in the first place, and before the signature of an individual who holds no representative character, I claim from your sense of justice the emendation of that document, either by giving place in your columns to this letter, or by your making such explanations as will be sufficient to free from the imputations that have been inadvertently made one who signs himself your attentive servant,

PAPRICIO RIVAS."

self your attentive servant, PATRICIO RIVAS."

Business was exceedingly dull in Nicaragua, and people San Francisco.

The little steamer, the Cass-Yrisarri, arrived at Sa

Juan on the 1st instant. She expected to proceed up the river on the 3d, and to notify the States of Nicaraga and Costa Rica that the transit route had been again

NEW GRANADA.

Elections for a number of members of Congress were in progress at the latest dates, and it is believed that Ospina will succeed in securing the election of a number of his partisans. He is reported to be loud and openly in favor of the ratification of the Cass-Herran treaty.

The President has found himself once more under the necessity of acknowledging that New Granada cannot pay the interest of its debt. In a circular addressed to Baring Brothers, London, the bankers of the republic, he wishes them to call together a meeting of the bondholders, and devise some new means of paying adapted to the paying capacity of the country. It looks as though Mr. Ospina was in a humorous mood when he penned the mentioned circular; for, as New Granada is not and never will be able to pay, the new means of paying is easily found in letting her do as at present—that is, pay nothing at all How long England will be satisfied with this is another question, and, on some, perhaps not very distant day, New Granada may be glad to throw Panama in the arms of Uncle Sam for the purpose of obtaining a nice round sum of money wherewith to appease the greediness of her English creditors. This appears to be the only practical solution of the isthmus difficulty.

The new system of government inaugurated by the division of New Granada into different States, bound to gether by the tie of confederation, appears by no means to work as well as was expected. In the new State of Santander the two leading parties have had already a tunult, in which several people were killed. In a thoroughly civilized country this system would answer admirably well: but here, among semi-barbarians, it has only tended to increase the strife among political parties, who were by no means averse to taking uparnas and fighting like Kilkenny cats, all for the spoils of office and the domination of the State. Under the former sytem all political questions were confined to Bogota; but

inguing like Kilkenny cats, all for the spoils of office and the domination of the State. Under the former system all political questions were confined to Bogota; lat at present in every State there springs into existes several political cliques, who, by their continued agistion, will contribute not a little towards pushing New Granada into the abyse on whose verge she stands.

The commerce in the republic is in a most deploable condition. The winner of the condition of the stands.

The universal effects of the late crisis condition. The universal effects of the late criss, to-gether with the failures of several important houses here and the decline in produce, have brought about a state which it is hardly possible to describe. Still the imports continue to be larger than might be expected, although the exports are hardly one-fourth of former years, and even that with difficulty finds a market.

By a resolution of the executive powers on the 12th ult. the sum of ten thousand pounds sterling, deposited by Sainte Rose & Co., of Paris, with the Granadian bank ers in London, as security for the fulfilment of a contract entered into in 1855, to purchase wild lands, has been forfeited to the Granadian confederation, on account of the conditions of the contract not being complied with.

FURTHER CALIFORNIA NEWS.

Among the officers elected at the late election were thirtoen district judges. The following judges have been elected in the districts from which we have full returns viz: Benjamin Hayes, of Loss Augelos; Carrillo, of Santa Barbara; S. R. McKee, of Alameda; Caleb Burhand, of San Francisco; Nicholas Cleary, of Mariposa; C. M. Creanor, of Stockton; J. H. McKune, of Sacramento: E. W. McKinstry, of Napa; B. F. Myers, of Place; Mles Searles, of Sierra; William P. Dangerield, of Shasta. hasta.

N. P. Dorsey, formerly register of the United States

Shasta.

N. P. Dorsey, formerly register of the United States land office in Los Angeles, was shot and mortally wounded at El Monte, in Los Angeles county, by his father-in-law, W. W. Rubottom, on the 6th inst. M. and Mrs. Dorsey quarrelled, and she went to her fether's home. Mr. Dorsey followed her. Mr. Rubottom of dered him to keep away. Mr. D., pistol in hand, or tered the yard and went upon the potch. Mr. R. ms blim with a gun—both fired at the same moment, as Dorsey fell mortally wounded. Rubottom is justified by the people and by the officers of the law.

The case of James Henessy vs. Manrow, dak., a sai for damages against the vigilance committee, growing of the banishment of Henessy from San Francisco duing about two years, was called a fortnight since in the district court at Downeville, and there were fifty jurymen summoned. Of these forty-six were excused from sering because of sympathy with the committee, three from prejudice against that organization, and one found competent, having recently arrived in the country, and extertaining no decided opinion on the subject of vigilancism. The case was continued to next term.

A discovery of rich gold quarts has been made near Vallecito, in Calaveras county. So far the lead has prospected from two to fourteen dollars to the pan.

Great quantities of satmon are now caught in the Saramento river and the other large streams on the California coast. Fresh salmon sell at San Francisco at a centand a half per pound, wholessale; and from four to eight cents at retail.

A large quantity of mackerel has been taken on the Santa Crus shore of Monterey bay. People versed in the business predict that the mackerel fisheries will good become a valuable branch of the business of the California.

The eighth amniversary of the admission of California.

The eighth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union was celebrated on the 9th September, by the Society of California Pioneers, in a becoming manner A procession was formed, which marched through the principal streets of San Francisco, and an eloquent oration was delivered by F. P. Tracy. In the evening a collaboration of the society and the marchest of the society and